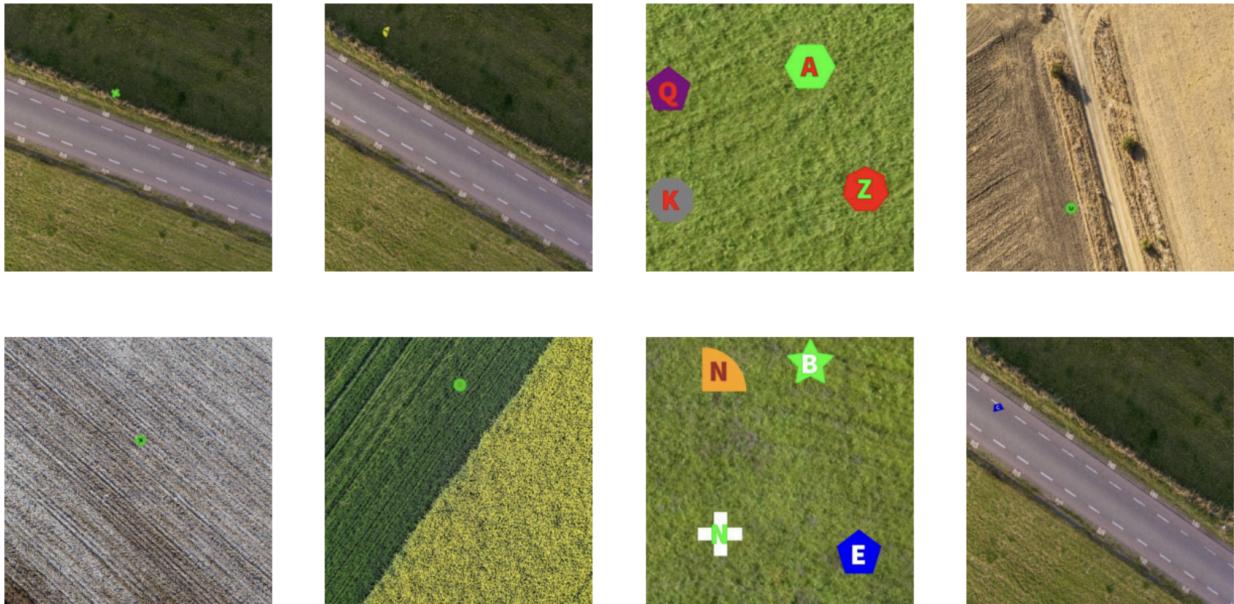


Task 2 Report

Kaggle Notebook:

<https://www.kaggle.com/code/mo7amedbassem/alexeagles-megaproject-task2>

Dataset Samples



All images and their corresponding labels were sourced from [Roboflow](#). The original dataset consisted of 7,200 entries, which were increased to 12,798 through data augmentation. It is also worth mentioning that we have experimented with synthetic data, and managed to produce this [dataset](#). However, the final decision was made to use the dataset we found on Roboflow.

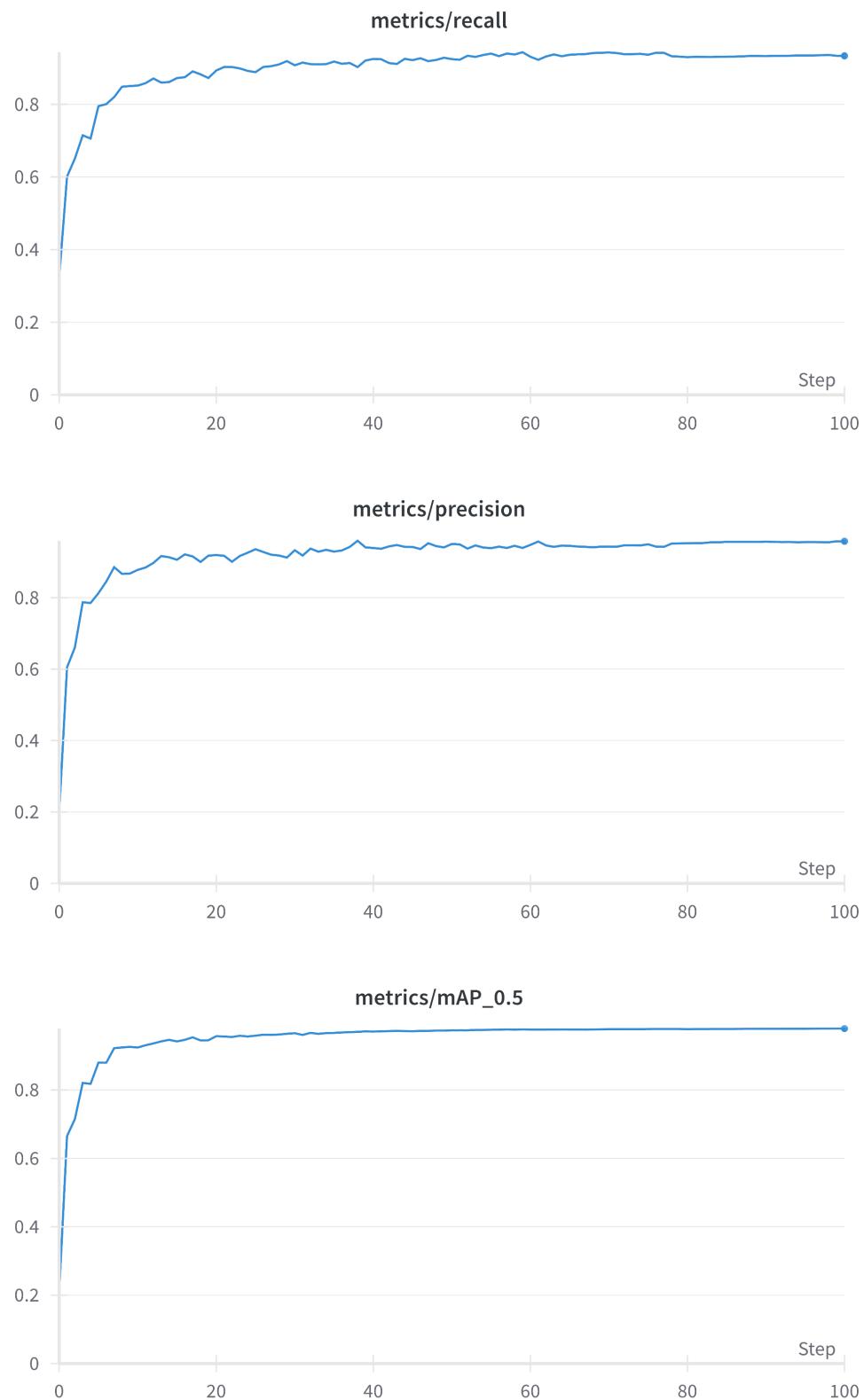
Models Used

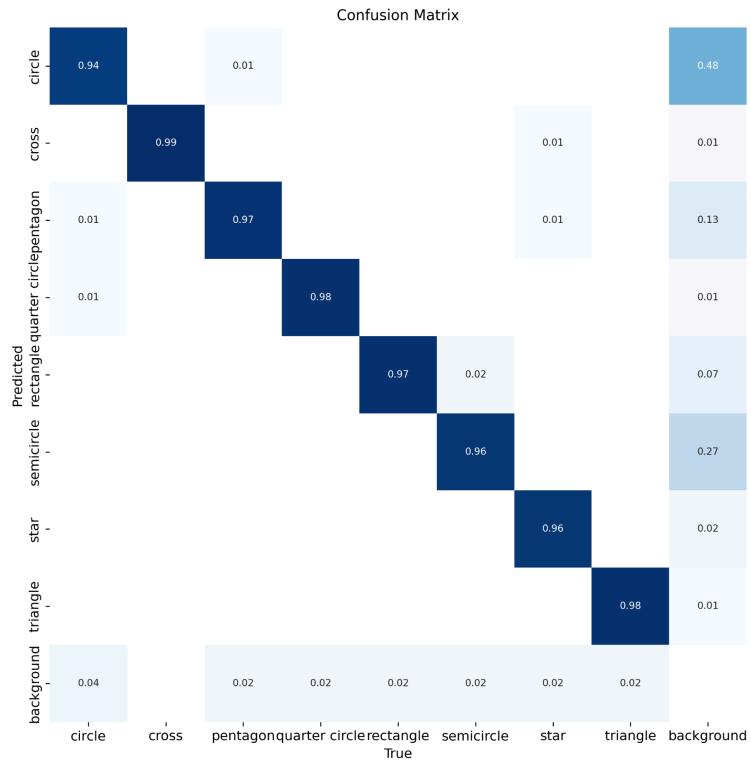
| Model | Model Size | Inference Time | Accuracy (mAP@0.5) | Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--|--|
| YOLOv5 | 27 MB – 250 MB | 5–12 ms | 50–60% | Fast, real-time, scalable | Slightly less accurate for small objects |
| Faster R-CNN | ~500 MB | ~200 ms | 60–70% | High accuracy, good for small objects | Slow, not real-time |
| EfficientDet | 20 MB – 300 MB | 25–70 ms | 50–70% | Scalable, efficient, flexible | Complex to implement |
| SSD | ~100 MB | ~20 ms | 40–50% | Balanced speed and accuracy, mobile-friendly | Lower accuracy than YOLO and R-CNN |
| RetinaNet | ~150–200 MB | ~150 ms | 60–65% | Focal loss helps with class imbalance | Higher computational needs |

For the shape detection and classification task, we decided to use YOLOv5 due to its faster inference time compared to the other models. Its performance in terms of speed made it a suitable choice for our application, where real-time or near real-time processing is essential.

For the color classification task, we selected the Random Forest model, as it showed better accuracy compared to the K-Nearest Neighbors algorithm during our analysis. Detailed performance charts for each algorithm are available in the [Kaggle notebook](#).

Metrics





A script used to calculate the model's accuracy can also be found in the Kaggle notebook, indicating that we achieved an accuracy of 96.04% on the test data.

Sample Results

